Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

Collision Analysis 2003 1st Quarter Report Rev. 2

John Brazil Bicycle & Pedestrian Program Coordinator Dept. of Transportation, City of San José (408) 277-3771 John.Brazil@ci.sj.ca.us

Dennis Yi Bicycle & Pedestrian Program Intern Dept. of Transportation, City of San José (408) 277-4304 Dennis.Yi@ci.sj.ca.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

				page	
BACKG	ROUD	AND IN	TRODUCTION	1	
I.	BICYC	LE COL	LISION DATA	2	
II.	PEDES	TRIAN (COLLISION DATA	7	
LIST O	LIST OF TABLES				
	Table	1.1	Bicycle Collisions – Party at Fault	3	
	Table	2.1	Pedestrian Collisions – Party at Fault	8	
LIST OI	F FIGUI	RES			
BICYCL			DATA		
	Figure	1.1	Time of Day	2	
	Figure	1.2	Day of Week	2	
	Figure	1.3	Party at Fault	3	
	Figure	1.4	Crash Types – Bicyclist at Fault	4	
	Figure	1.5	Crash Types – Driver at Fault	5	
	Figure	1.6	Age of Bicyclist at Fault	6	
	Figure	1.7	Age of Driver at Fault	6	
PEDES [*]	TRIAN (COLLIS	ION DATA		
	Figure	2.1	Time of Day	7	
	Figure	2.2	Day of Week	7	
	Figure	2.3	Party at Fault	8	
	Figure	2.4	Crash Types – Pedestrian at Fault	9	
	Figure	2.5	Crash Types – Driver at Fault	10	
	Figure	2.6	Age of Pedestrian at Fault	11	
	Figure	27	Age of Driver at Fault	11	

City of San José, Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Collision Analysis 2003 1st Quarter Report

Background and Introduction

To evaluate Traffic Collisions, the City of San José's Department of Transportation (DOT) obtains copies of Traffic Collision Reports (TCR) occurring in San Jose, which are prepared by the San Jose Police Department (SJPD) at the time of the collision. DOT then collects basic collision data using proprietary software called Traffic Accident Prevention System (TAPS). DOT staff enters approximately 14,000 TCR's into TAPS each year.

The City of San José Bicycle Pedestrian Program provides additional analysis of all TCR's involving bicyclists or pedestrians. This analysis is summarized and submitted by DOT staff for review by the City of San José's Bicycle Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC).

Collisions are classified based on a system of assigning the party more legally at fault with one of a few crash types. The 2002 California Vehicle Code was referenced in regards to assigning fault in each collision.

Attached is the report for bicycle or pedestrian collisions that occurred during the first quarter of 2003.

BICYCLE COLLISION DATA

- In the first quarter of 2003, there were 78 bicycle collisions¹.
- 11 Hit and Run collisions (8 drivers and 3 bicyclists fled scene)².

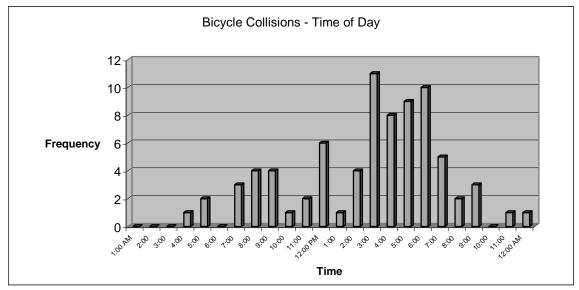


figure 1.1³

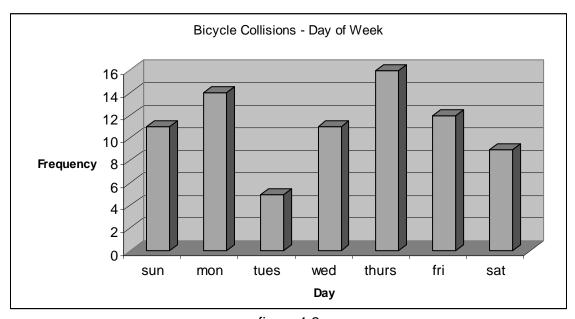


figure 1.2

City of San José, Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Collision Analysis 2003 1st Quarter Report

¹ Data as of 5/9/2003. Note that crash data may change slightly as a result of late reports and changing medical conditions.

² Legally, fleeing the scene does not necessarily render a Party at Fault.

³ Figures represent data for specific queries. However, some queries involve data that may not be present in all TCR's. This accounts for the discrepancies in numbers as queries become more extensive.

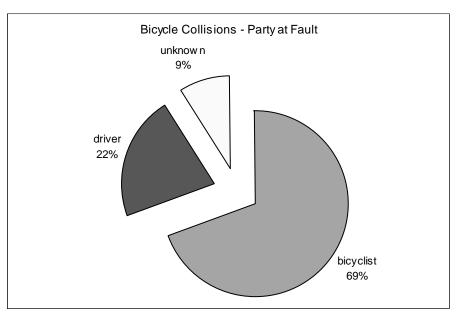


figure 1.3 (see table 1.1)

Bicycle Collisions - Party at Fault				
primary		71		
	bicyclist	54		
	driver	17		
unknown		7		
total		78		

table 1.1

Bicyclist at Fault

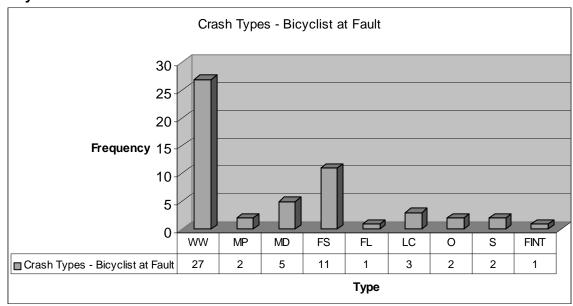


figure 1.4

Crash Type Abbreviations and Descriptions

WW MP	Wrong Way: Bicyclist riding on wrong side of roadway. Mid-Block Pull-Out: Bicyclist riding from driveway onto roadway.
MD	Mid-Block Dash: Bicyclist attempts to cross roadway when unsafe to do so at a mid-block location.
FS	Failure to Yield, Stop Sign/Signal: Bicyclist does not stop at stop sign or crosses a roadway against the signal.
FL	Failure to Yield, Left Turn: Bicyclist making a left turn does not yield to oncoming traffic.
LC	Lane Change: Bicyclist changes lane in an unsafe manner.
S	Solo: Accident involving a bicyclist only.
FINT	Failure to Yield in Intersection: Bicyclist does not yield to a driver in the intersection, not defined by FR or FL.
0	Other: Crash type not defined by any of the types above (eg. Faulty bike components, towed by vehicle, jumping off curb into oncoming traffic).

Driver at Fault

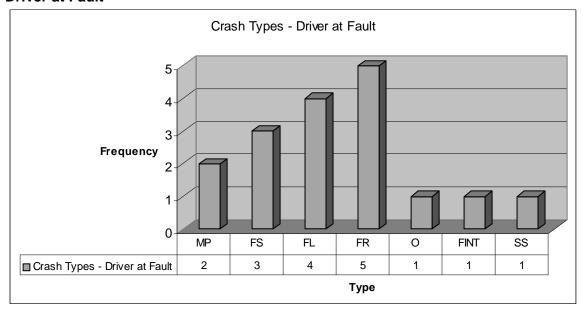


figure 1.5

Crash Type Abbreviations and Descriptions

Mid-Block Pull-In/Out: Driver pulls into or out of driveway.
Failure to Yield, Stop Sign/Signal: Driver does not stop at stop sign or
crosses a roadway against the signal.
Failure to Yield, Left Turn: Driver making a left turn does not yield to bicyclist.
Failure to Yield, Right Turn: Driver making a right turn does not yield to bicyclist.
Failure to Yield in Intersection: Driver does not yield to bicyclist in the intersection, not defined by FR or FL.
Other: Crash type not defined by any of the types above (eg. Speeding, opened car door, rear end bicycle).
Sideswipe: Driver drives too close to bicyclist and hits bicyclist usually with side view mirror.

Age of Bicyclist at Fault

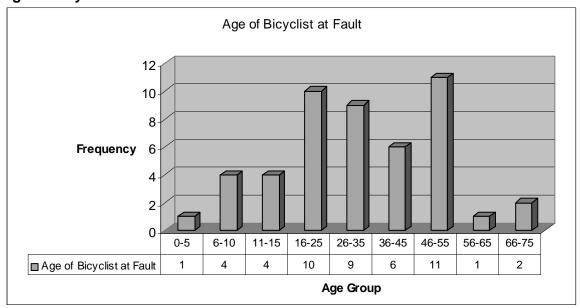


figure 1.6⁴

Age of Driver at Fault

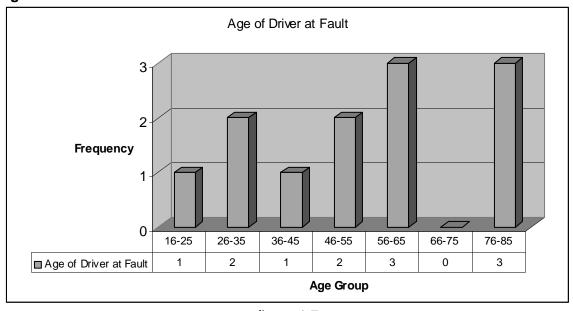


figure 1.7

 $^{^4}$ Age intervals for juveniles were set smaller for the purpose of observing juvenile decision-making on the roadway.

II. PEDESTRIAN COLLISION DATA

- In the first quarter of 2003, there were 104 pedestrian collisions (4 fatal)⁵.
- 25 Hit and Run Collisions (25 Drivers Fled Scene).

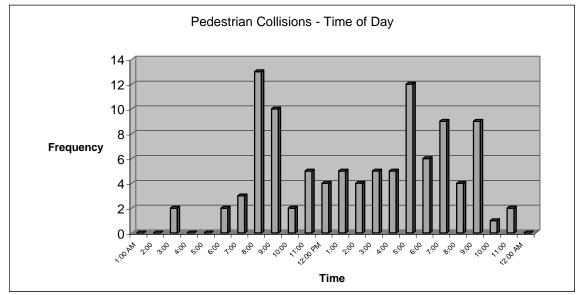


figure 2.1

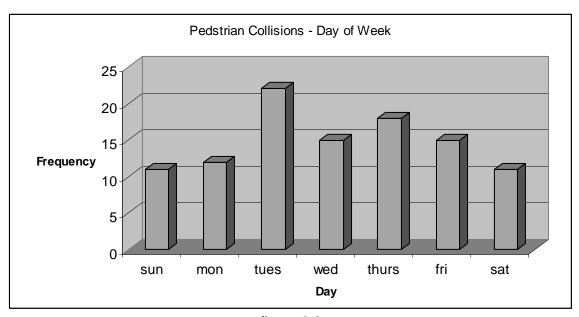


figure 2.2

_

⁵ Data as of 5/9/2003.

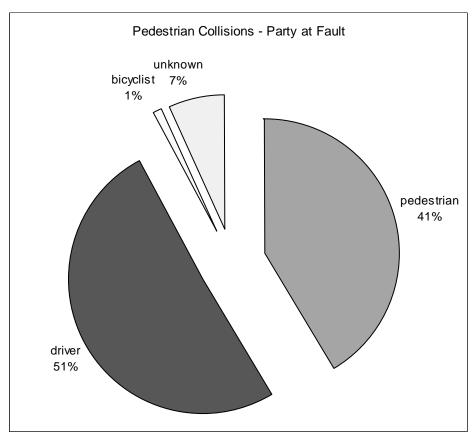


figure 2.3 (see table 2.1)

Pedestrian Collisions - Party at Fault		
primary		97
	pedestrian	43
	driver	53
	bicyclist	1
unknown		7
total		104

table 2.1

Pedestrian at Fault

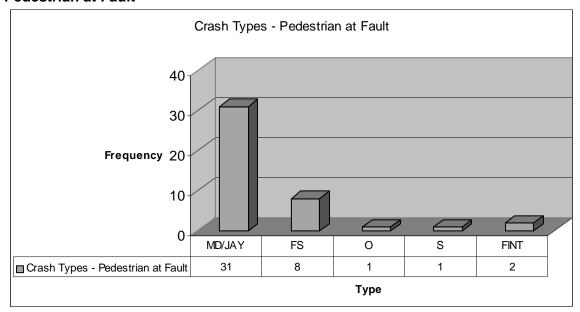


figure 2.4

Crash Type Abbreviations and Descriptions

MD/JAY	Mid-Block Dash/Jaywalking: Pedestrian crosses a roadway at mid-block
	and in a non-crosswalk.

FS Failure to Yield, Stop Sign/Signal: Pedestrian crosses a roadway against

the signal

FINT Failure to Yield in Intersection: Pedestrian does not yield to a driver in the

intersection.

Other: Crash type not defined by any of the types above.

S Solo: Accident involving a pedestrian only.

Driver at Fault

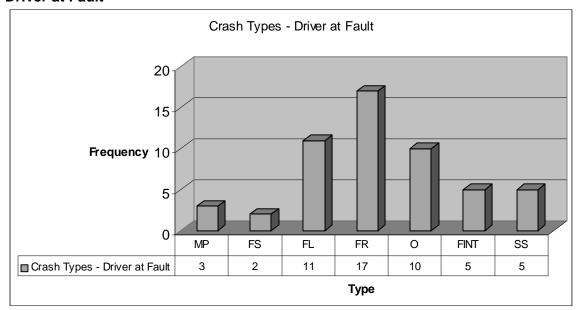


figure 2.5

Crash Type Abbreviations and Descriptions

MP FS	Mid-Block Pull-In/Out: Driver pulls into or out of driveway. Failure to Yield, Stop Sign/Signal: Driver does not stop at stop sign or crosses a roadway against the signal.
FL	Failure to Yield, Left Turn: Driver making a left turn does not yield to pedestrian.
FR	Failure to Yield, Right Turn: Driver making a right turn does not yield to pedestrian.
FINT	Failure to Yield in Intersection: Driver does not yield to a pedestrian in the intersection.
O SS	Other: Crash type not defined by any of the types above. Sideswipe: Driver drives too close to bicyclist and hits pedestrian usually with side view mirror.

Age of Pedestrian at Fault

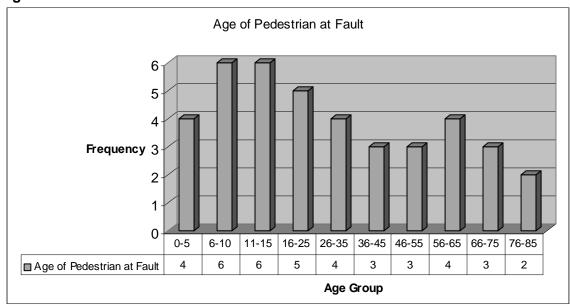


figure 2.6

Age of Driver at Fault

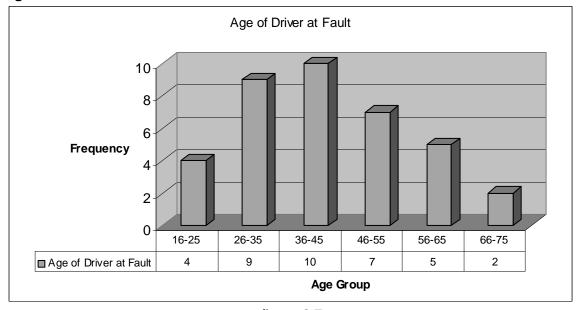


figure 2.7